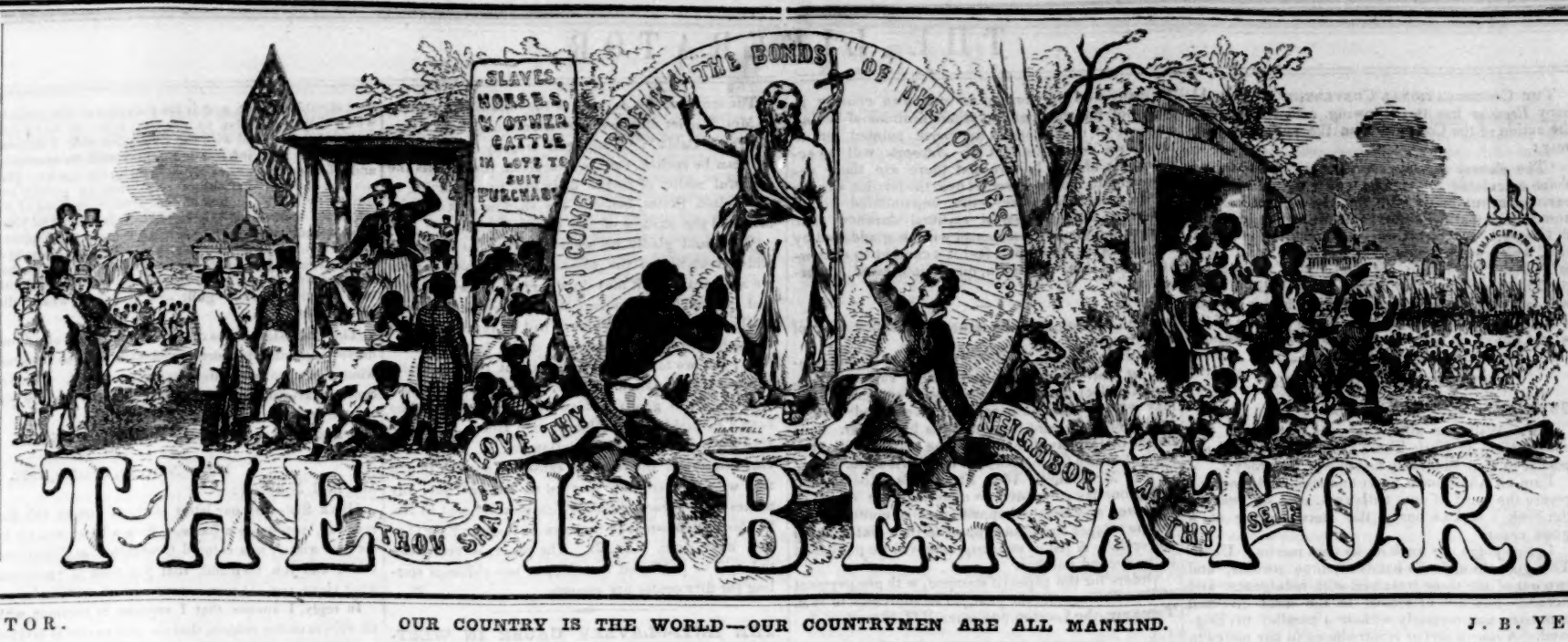


THE LIBERATOR  
PUBLISHED  
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,  
AT THE  
ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.  
Robert F. Wallcut, General Agent  
...  
VOL. XXII. NO. 43.



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!  
THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH  
AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'  
...  
J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS

Refuge of Oppression.  
SLAVERY AND THE BIBLE.  
...  
WILLIAMS & CO.  
...  
at High Rock

SELECTIONS.

From the Cincinnati Christian Press.  
CAN SLAVERY BE LEGALIZED?  
Gentlemen of the Christian Press:  
There has been much discussion, of late, on the possibility of legalizing slavery. It is strenuously maintained by Gerrit Smith and others, that slavery cannot be legalized; that laws which establish or legalize slavery are not laws. This opinion is as strenuously denied by others. Hence arises division; and yet further division appears to lower in the future. I have viewed these disputes with pain, and the more so, because I think there is little real difference of opinion among many of those who seem to hold diverse sentiments. Let me, therefore, offer a few suggestions, with the hope of aiding in the removal of the controversy.  
In the outset, let it be remembered that the term law has acquired a limited and somewhat technical significance. Almost universally, it is understood to denote simply a statute, an enactment which has passed through the forms of legislation, and is enforced by the sanction of the constituted authorities. Hardly one in a million has any other idea in his mind, when the term 'law' is used. When, therefore, it is denied in his hearing that slavery is legal—or that slave law is law, he hears a self-evident absurdity; for there is in the statute-book an enactment which upholds slavery. Such a denial seems to him like a denial that the sun shines.  
There is much to be said in support of the term law as it is used in the Bible. It is that which imposes moral obligation. But in this sense the law is rarely used. When so used, it is generally connected with some half explanatory clause, as 'law of God'—law in the highest sense.  
The whole controversy seems to me to arise from overlooking these simple facts. 'Slavery cannot be legalized'—Slave laws are not laws. But there are slave statutes on the statute-book, enacted by the legislature. In the sense in which almost everybody will understand the words, these statements are false, or paradoxical.  
True, those who maintain the illegality of slavery, declare that they use the terms 'legal' and 'law' in the highest sense; and while we are arguing the point, know that if we take a common term, whose meaning has long been stamped into men's thoughts, like the bird tracks which one finds in solid rock, no definition will remove that meaning; that, after the most elaborate statement of our ideas, the old word will call up in the minds of our hearers the same old idea, and while we are arguing demonstratively in one direction, with one meaning, they are drawing conclusions equally inflexible, with their meaning, in quite the opposite direction.  
Now, if they would consent to state their ideas in another form, the dispute would cease. (What so common, I suppose to be this: Statutes—laws so called—merely 'local' or 'sectional'—are not laws. The enactment which forbids us to treat men as we please, and ought to treat them, as no law: they are not, in the highest sense, law. The statute which requires me to deliver up the fugitive from slavery, does not place me under the slightest moral obligation to do so; nay, I am under the most solemn obligations not to comply with it, for it is a statute which is enacted with a view to the subversion of the rights of man, and ought to be treated just like statutes requiring me to blaspheme or commit any other crime. If the legislature should regularly enact a statute requiring every man to kill his children, it would be law, in the ordinary sense of the word, and the act under it denominated legal. The law would be condemned, abhorred, and trampled on; but it would be habitually spoken of as 'law.' Yet all would agree that such a law involved no moral obligation.)  
Now, the subject which is to be treated is not just that: Statutes sanctioning or upholding slavery involve no moral obligation. They are not merely unjust statutes, for unjust statutes may impose moral obligation. The statute may tax me unjustly—I am under moral obligation to pay the tax. Statutes upholding slavery, blasphemy and murder, are to be treated as such, as non-existences. One is to be as though there were no such statutes in existence.  
Now, let the language on the subject be modified accordingly. Thus Gerrit Smith introduces a resolution at Pittsburgh, that 'Slavery is entirely incapable of legalization.' Now, as all men will understand him, and according to the usage of language, that is a falsehood. For, according to that usage, laws which are enacted with a view to the subversion of the rights of man, are not laws, even if they are enacted with a view to the subversion of the rights of man. Accordingly, his resolution was opposed by one of the noblest Anti-Slavery Conventions which ever met.  
He meant—as I suppose, that slavery cannot, by being sanctioned by statute, be made right; that all legislation on that subject is to be treated as no legislation—as imposing no moral obligation. Had he so said, the whole Convention would have responded to it. Indeed, millions would have responded to it. Perhaps few would have denied it, except those moral monsters who have prostituted their names to the support of the 'fugitive law,' and whom Shakespeare must, with prophetic vision, have thought of when he said—  
'Mark you this, Bassanio,  
The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose.'  
It is to be regretted, therefore, that a mere logician should divide the friends of the slave. For as long as the disputants attach different ideas to the terms 'legal' and 'law,' as they evidently do, the whole controversy will be about words. Anti-slavery men are not so numerous and strong that they can afford to lose strength and numbers for a verbal dispute. Let them find out whether they agree substantially in their ideas, and not dispute about modes of expression.  
PASTOR.  
Connecticut, Sept. 23, 1852.  
From Frederick Douglass's Paper.  
'SECTIONAL SLAVERY.'—WHAT IS IT?  
Those who speak of localizing or sectioning slavery, as I have already shown, consider slavery in the States 'local' or 'sectional'; the inter-State slave trade, too, is 'sectional,' by their own showing, and they propose to 'leave to the States the whole subject of slavery and the extradition of slaves.' In so doing, they tell us they shall make the Federal Government 'relieve itself' from all responsibility for the existence of slavery!  
If it is not proposing to abandon, politically, the enterprise of abolishing American slavery, I confess myself unable to apprehend the meaning of the language employed, or the tactics of those who employ it. If the political abolition of slavery were intended by them, why not announce that intention in explicit terms, instead of using language inconsistent with any such intention?  
It can be easily understood why those who depend exclusively on what they call 'moral suasion,'

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

and who, believing in no compulsory civil government, do not do such political action against slavery as should authoritatively prohibit and effectually suppress it—it is easy, I say, to understand why such abolitionists should favor the course of those who would only sectionize slavery, in preference to those who are laboring to abolish it. A virtual unity between them and the promoters of the Pittsburgh platform may be very readily imagined, and accounted for. But a co-operation by those who have hitherto sought the political abolition of slavery, would be manifestly, in the sight of all men, a relinquishment of THAT ENTERPRISE; and no intimation of 'suspicion' can prevent men, everywhere, from seeing and recognizing so self-evident a fact. It is soon and recognized already by the Scott Whigs and the Pierce Democrats, all around us.  
But I leave this for the present, to inquire more directly into the propriety of the language used, when men speak of slavery in the States as though it were, or could be, merely 'local' or 'sectional' slavery, in contradistinction from 'national' slavery. Mr. Sumner tells us that when Washington commenced his administration, in 1789, slavery was wholly 'sectional' and freedom was 'national'—just as he and the Pittsburgh Convention are trying to get it to be again. Well, then, let us look at this 'sectional' slavery, and see how it appeared at that time.  
One year after the inauguration of Washington, so glorious in the eyes of Mr. Sumner, on account of the absence of 'national' slavery, the census of the United States gave the items that follow:  
Slaves in the State of New York, 21,324  
" " New Jersey, 11,423  
" " Rhode Island, 932  
" " Connecticut, 2,759  
" " New Hampshire, 1,527  
" " Vermont, 17  
In all, 40,370  
Equal to about one-fifth part of all the slaves then in the United States, Massachusetts being the only non-slaveholding State in the Union. All this was no 'national' disgrace, no 'national' crime, forsooth! because this slavery was all 'sectional,' and not 'national.'  
And by the census of 1840, we had only four really non-slaveholding States in the Union, viz: Massachusetts, Maine, (formerly a part of Massachusetts), Vermont, and Michigan. In all the other States there were slaves. Ohio had 3, Indiana 3, Illinois 331, Wisconsin 11, Iowa 16, New Jersey 674, New York 4, Connecticut 17, Rhode Island 5, New Hampshire 1, Pennsylvania 64. In all the so-called 'non-slaveholding States' there were 1129 slaves! Why is not the fact blotted removed? Oh! it is only 'sectional' and not 'national' slavery that remains! 'Local' or 'sectional' slavery is not 'national' slavery. The principle remains the same. And a violation of correct principle is as criminal, in the toleration of slaveholding, whether few or many are held. It is even less excusable because no formidable obstacles against the suppression of slaveholding can be urged.  
And now I ask whether it is proper to call slavery merely 'local' or 'sectional' because it only exists in a part of the States, and not in the Federal District and Territories? If so, then we might call slavery sectional and not national, (as, indeed, Mr. Sumner does), when all the States except one were slaveholding. By the same rule, we might call it 'sectional' and not 'national,' if slavery existed and prevailed in all the States except one. The Union, provided there were no Federal District or Territories for it to exist in! Retrospectively the half of the Federal District to Maryland, as Alexandria was retroceded to Virginia; erect all the Territories into States, and the Government has 'relieved itself' from all responsibility for the existence of slavery in the United States. 'Sectional' slavery, then, is not 'national' slavery. Yet those who teach, will admit that slavery in Washington City and Georgetown would involve us in the guilt of slavery, even though it were abolished in all the States! Drive the slaves over the line into Maryland by bringing in a bill to abolish slavery in the District, and all will be well; but if the slaves are not driven over the line, but are kept in the District, and the Devil comes after the Bishop of Rochester, we will turn him over to John Delaney! And when he comes after the 'Nation,' we can send him to the 'States!' We have 'localized' the crime instead of repressing it! Our curiously constructed Federal and State governments have conveniently contrived to make it so that 'what is morally right is not politically possible.'  
Out upon all such nonsense, I say—and out upon all platforms that find a place for it—whether from Pittsburgh or from any other pit. Other Liberty men may do as they please; but for my part, I solemnly wash my hands from the whole of it, come what may, and say what men please.  
WILLIAM GODELL.  
JOYFUL AND UNEXPECTED MEETING.  
Henry Bibb, one of the editors of the Voice of the Fugitive, published at Windsor, C. W., opposite Detroit, has been made happy by the recent unexpected arrival of three of his brothers from the land of bondage. The history of the family has a romantic interest, reminding one of the overruling providence through which Joseph—'stolen away out of the land of the Hebrews'—with the connivance of his unnatural brethren—'attained afterward to a station of commanding influence, and ultimately to a reunion with the loved ones whom had mourned him lost for years; and in 1826, Alfred G. Sibley, Henry's master, separated his mother from himself and five other children, whom he carried to Missouri, leaving the mother in Kentucky. Henry was sold from hand to hand, and conveyed from State to State, until, at length, he effected his escape, and has been living for some years in Michigan and Canada West. By that means his mother obtained her freedom, not stated, but she is now with him. 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## POETRY.

## THE BEGGAR'S VISION.

BY LUCY A. COLBY.

Beside the reedy margin of a pool,  
Where the bright fishes sported all day long  
Down in the quiet waters, soft and cool,  
And high overhead the linnets poured his song,  
Charming the solitude with music sweet,  
A lonely beggar stayed his weary feet.

His tattered hat he raised from his brow,  
Which time has marked with many a furrow deep;  
And locks, once jetty black, but whitened now  
With frosts of age, down his shoulders sweep.  
He gazes round him with a fearful eye,  
And from his breast escapes a heavy sigh.

The gentle breathings of the Summer air  
Play light and free around his lone retreat,  
Lighting the long strings of his silvery hair,  
And dimpling the bright waters at his feet:  
Serenely through the mists of his old age,  
The old man falls asleep in peaceful slumber.

He sees a happy vision: where he lies,  
Bright, beautiful forms, that filled with joy the  
past,  
Come thronging round him, and their beaming eyes  
Look love in his, even as they looked when last  
They faintly breathed the sad and fond farewell,  
Then passed away in brighter realms to dwell.

And now they seem to beckon him away—  
Away upon a path ascending high;  
And in low tones he hears a sweet voice say,  
"O mount with me into the upper sky!  
We who so love thee miss thee from our band  
Of happy spirits in the Heavenly Land!"

The wayward beggar started from his sleep,  
Springing to meet the Angel's fond caress:  
But, joy for him! he does not want to weep,  
As erst his life's unpitied loneliness:  
He keeps the blessed vision with him still,  
To gladden all his hours of pain and ill!

## FOR THE LIBERATOR.

## ON THE DEMISE OF A SLAVE CATCHER.

BY THE HAND OF CASTLE HILL.

The mighty man has run his race—  
Forever gone!  
Where is the man to fill his place?  
Is he yet born?

Alas! the Constitution, now,  
Who shall defend?  
Before the Slave Power who shall bow,  
Its suppliant friend?

What Union-loving man shall spurn  
The Higher Law—  
Though Freedom's fire should cease to burn,  
Care not a straw?

What patriot-poet, now, will sing,  
"May Plymouth Rock,  
Till Time shall doff each golden wing,  
Stand every shock?"

Who, now, our fisheries to defend,  
Will shake the land,  
Even from Nantucket's farthest end,  
To Cape Cod's sand?

"None, none," each adduced soul replies,  
"Alack! the day,  
That death should dare snatch from our eyes  
The man away!"

The blasted prophet's mantle falls  
Clean to the ground!  
Mid startling agonizing qualls  
Of grief profound!

Then let us, all together, join  
In awful wail—  
Such as a flood of tears may coin,  
A fleet to sail!

From the Commonwealth.  
**HORACE MANN.**  
BY GEORGE W. BUNYAT.

When Slavery led her champions forth,  
To chain and scourge and crush the North,  
Then under ban,  
There stood on Freedom's hallowed sod  
One of the noblest works of God,  
An honest man!

The haughty and insulting South  
Could find no gag to fit his mouth—  
He scorned its jibe!  
To-day our hero proudly stands  
Upon the chains forged for his hands,  
And spurns all bribe!

He swept its parties rank by rank;  
He tore their platform plank from plank;  
He dug their grave!  
He leashed and led from Northern grounds  
That yelping pack of human hounds  
That hunt the slave!

Yokes were shivered, chains were broken,  
By brave words so nobly spoken—  
Each word a blow!  
Smaller gods looked up with wonder,  
When they found that Jove could thunder,  
And lightning, too!

## HOME.

Home's not merely four square walls,  
Though with pictures hung and gilded;  
Home is where affection calls,  
Fled with shrines the earth has builded!

Home—go watch the faithful dove,  
Sailing 'neath the heaven above—  
Home is where there's one to love!  
Home is where there's one to love us!

Home's not merely roof and room,  
It needs something to endear it;  
Home is where the heart can bloom,  
Where there's some kind tip to cheer it!

What is home with none to meet,  
None to welcome, none to greet us?  
Home is sweet, and only sweet,  
Where there's one we love to meet us!

## GREATNESS.

There never was a flower fair in vain,  
Let classic poets rhyme it as they will;  
The seasons tell that it may bloom again,  
And a summer's heart doth feel its every ill.

Nor is a true soul ever born for naught;  
Wherever any such hath lived and died,  
There hath been something for true freedom wrought,  
Some bulwark levelled on the evil side.

Tout on, then, Greatness! Thou art in the right,  
However narrow souls may call thee wrong;  
Be as thou wouldst be in thine own clear sight,  
For wouldst thou wilt in all the world's ere long.

For worldlings cannot, struggle as they may,  
From man's great soul one great thought hide away.

## HONORABLE PARENTS.

Honor thy parents to prolong their end;  
With them, though for a truth, do not contend;  
Whoever makes his father's heart to bleed  
Shall have a child that will avenge the deed.

## PECULIAR BEAUTIES OF THE 'PECULIAR INSTITUTION.'

**Fatal Duel.**—A duel was fought a few days since between two respectable young creoles of New Orleans: the weapons were guns. One of the parties was killed instantly on the first fire. The *Delta* thus comments on the melancholy affair:

"Another tragedy, traced to its origin on the times, two young men, hitherto associating on terms of perfect amity, having no malice to gratify, no family feud to quell, requiring the oblation of blood, meet in one of those 'gin palaces,' that illuminate every street, and throw the darkness of despair around many a happy heart-stone, and partake of the seductive glass."

They meet in jolly numbers around the festive board; the circulating wine cup passes freely; they sing spirit-stirring songs and in obscene drolls, the atmosphere is at its height, and they are no longer men, but fiends.

Conversation becomes a confusion of unmeaning words. One declares that General Lopez was a patriot, and a martyr to the cause of freedom; and, in bowing his neck to the savage garrote, only paid the penalty of his rashness. One avers that Isabella, Catholicism, mother of the baby-princes of the Americas, is another Semite, with equal warmth, contends that this same "Queen mother," patroness of all the bull fights and Queen of the Antilles, is a wedded Vestal—more chaste than the icicle—purer than snow. One cries, "God save Spain," royal mistress of the Spanish flag, and the animated Amazon, who rides astraddle through the streets of Madrid, who rides no "vivas" from him.

As a consequence, the partisan of royalty deals a slap upon the face of the other, and following it is a challenge to deadly combat.

**A Tragedy at Mayville.**—We have been informed of the particulars of a fatal affair which occurred on board the boat *Irone*, at Mayville, on Monday morning last. It appears that an old grudge existed between James Casey, son of Mr. J. B. Casey of Newport, and Mr. Byers, editor of the *Mayville Eagle*, having its origin in an offensive note which had been written by the former to the latter, and an apology had been offered, which was not accepted, and that a challenge to a duel had been sent by Mr. Byers, but was declined by Mr. Casey—all of which transpired some months since.

On Saturday last, Mr. Casey visited Mayville, but, fearing an attack, remained at his rooms, in the Goddard House, during the whole of Sunday. On Monday morning, he had taken a passage for home, when he was confronted in the cabin by Mr. Byers and a friend. After some conversation between the latter and Mr. Casey, and just as the moment of departure was leaving shore, which probably hastened the wretched denouement, Mr. Byers seized Mr. C. by the throat, who immediately drew a revolver and fired three bullets, two of which took effect near the heart of the unfortunate, and resulted in death a few hours afterwards. Mr. B. also held a pistol, but was unable to manage the trigger in time to use it.

Mr. Casey was immediately arrested, stood on examination, and was acquitted, on the ground that he was justified in firing in self-defence. *Cincinnati Gazette.*

**A Negro Shot.**—We find the following in the *Richmond Times*:

A gentleman named Ball, overseer for Edward T. Taylor, finding it necessary to chastise a field hand for insolence or idleness, attempted to do so, in the field, when the negro resisted, made flight, and being the strongest of the two, gave the overseer a very severe beating, and then betook himself to his quarters. Mr. Ball, as soon as he could do so, mounted his horse, and proceeded to Mr. Taylor's residence, and informed him of what occurred. Mr. T., in company with Ball, returned to the corral, to which the negro had retired, and demanded to know the cause of his conduct. The negro replied that he had attempted to whip him, but that he would not submit to it. Mr. T. told him he should, and ordering him to cross his hands, directed Mr. Ball to take hold of him. Mr. B. did so, perceiving that the negro had drawn a knife, told Mr. Taylor of it, who immediately sprang from his horse, and drawing a pistol from his pocket, shot the negro dead at his feet.

Upon this the *Richmond Republican* comments as follows:—"Mr. T. did just what every man who has the management of negroes should do—resist, if necessary, or kill them. We are as much opposed to man as he is to cruelty to negroes, but we would rather see every one in the State shot down, than to permit them to rule their masters. Mr. Taylor is said to be a humane and indulgent owner, but he is not to be run over rough-shod."

**Horrible Tragedy at Darien, Ga.**—A private letter from Darien, Ga., dated on the 29th of July, has been shown to the editors of the *Traveller*, with permission to copy from it the particulars of a dreadful tragedy recently enacted in that place. It appears from this letter that five negroes—four men and one woman—were killed, that place on the 26th of July, without a trial according to law. They had murdered their master, James Houston, a planter, in a most inhuman manner, if the account be not exaggerated. On the day of the murder he (Houston) had a woman whipped for misconduct. At night, he was stripped by the negroes, tied to a tree, and beaten most unmercifully with a cusk, and also with a "paddle," cutting his head and face dreadfully. In this condition he was left several hours, but finally put to death by three blows of an axe upon the head. When the murder became known, the negroes were arrested and committed to jail. They could not be tried until November, by the legal tribunal, and the citizens organized a court, found the negroes guilty, and hung them on it. It is said they confessed their guilt.

**Horrid Murders.**—On Monday morning, 19th inst., Mr. Joseph W. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Wines, commission merchants, of Richmond, Va., together with his wife and only child, about 8 months old, was found, the two latter dead in bed, and Mr. W. Smith probably beyond hope of recovery, though still alive. His head had a terrible wound upon it, immediately beneath the eyes, opening the forehead, and then where three other wounds on the back of the head. Mrs. W. also received three or four wounds—one about three-quarters of an inch wide, and two inches long, on the forehead, immediately above the nose, apparently made with some blunt instrument, and two deep cuts on the side of her head. The child seemed to have been smothered, or choked to death, or dashed against the wall—the throat and breast exhibiting severe bruises. Six negroes—three men and three women—belonging to Natchez, were arrested. It is reported that two of them (men and women) desired to be sold, but Mr. W. refused to sell them—hence their dissatisfaction, and hence, it is thought, their too late revenge.

**Confession of the Murderers.**—Jane Williams has fully confessed herself guilty of having murdered the Winston family of Virginia. She says her husband was asleep at the time, and knew nothing of the deed until it had been done. She further says the reason she committed the murder was because she was badly treated.

**Murderous Affray on a Raft.**—The *Louisville Democrat* leaves that city on the 19th inst., and reports that two men were killed on a raft at Hatcher's Cliffs, a few miles from Louisville, on Saturday night last. The raft had been levied on at Natchez, and a man by the name of Joshua Smith, was put in charge of it. A ter levery had been made, Smith went on shore, leaving another man in charge of it. Soon after Smith left, the hands on the raft drove the man whom Smith had deputed ashore, and started with the raft down the river. Smith, accompanied by Mr. A. Williams and Mr. Ballard, got into a skiff and pursued and overtook them. A fight ensued, in which Smith and Williams were both killed. No arrests were made.

**Mysterious Affair—Man Shot.**—Yesterday morning, M. J. Fitzhugh, a boarder at Owens' Hotel, Main street, was shot in the rear of the hotel by some unknown person. The ball first passed through a wooden partition wall, and lodged in his hip, inflicting a very serious wound. A splinter from the wall, which had settled upon the corn, might run off. They opened the ditch, and the water ran off and settled in Harrison's ditch. Mr. Gilbert, who had been shot, was immediately taken to the hospital, and died there. The perpetrator is, or was, what might be called a white man, and he was shot in the back, killing her instantly. He then cut her paramour, named Samuel Abbot, and then cut her up, and was committed to jail, and has been raving like a maniac ever since.

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**Leaded Editorial in New Orleans.**—The *New Orleans correspondent* of the *New York Times* writes:—"Last week there was a difficulty on hand between Mr. Carr, of the *Greenback*, and Mr. Brennan, of the *Delta*, which grew out of some matter in the City Council relative to Mr. McGehee. Carr attempted to force Brennan, who changed his mind; the former refused to fight, on the ground that the latter was no gentleman. On this issue, Mr. Brennan, Brennan's second, went over the lake with Mr. Carr, and after exchanging several shots with rifles, at thirty paces, without effect, the affair was adjourned. A day or two after, Mr. McGehee, of the *True Delta*, struck Mr. Carr, on some old-fashioned pistol, the parties went over the river, and fought with double-barrel shot-sticks, at twenty yards. Two fires were exchanged, making four shots each, but nobody was hurt, when the parties shook hands and returned."

**Murder of a Wife by her Husband.**—On Saturday night, a man named W. H. Williams, residing on the corner of Second and Main streets, in this city, was shot in the back, killing her instantly. He then cut her paramour, named Samuel Abbot, and then cut her up, and was committed to jail, and has been raving like a maniac ever since.

**Wholesale Butchery.**—Such a scene of death and horror was witnessed on Monday, in Hamilton street, near Massachusetts, is sickening to witness, record, or even to think of. A man named John Prelove, who was caused by poison, administered, to one of his victims. Husband, wife, child, and relatives—all mingled in a fearful doom. The evidence before the coroner showed that John Prelove had lived for some years with his family, but a week since some difficulty occurred, when he procured nitric acid, and by some means influenced his wife, Rosaline, their son William, a fine little boy of three years, and James Carroll, all to partake. Late on Sunday the husband, the suicide and murderer, died! On the next morning at 7, the wife, too, died! After the poor boy followed, and before night closed, James Carroll also fell dead on the floor—*Mobile Reg.* July 7.

**A Fil Victim.**—It seems that one of the Jesuit brothers, of the school on Massachusetts street, also partook of the poisoned medicine of Prelove, on Sunday last, and fell a victim—*Id.*, 8th.

**Murder of an Officer in Delaware.**—On Thursday night, George A. Davidson, a constable in Delaware county, Pa., was charged with stealing, from that place to New Castle jail, in a wagon. On reaching a wood, three miles from the latter place, the negro managed to free his hands, which were tied, and instantly plunged a knife into the back of the officer, who was then followed up by another stab, which severed the arteries and sinews of his left arm. The negro then ran off, pursued by Mr. Davidson; but the latter soon became exhausted from loss of blood, and fell to the ground. The officer, fortunately discovered soon after by Chancellor Johns, who had him removed to the house of Stephen S. Stanley, near by, and called in Dr. Leslie. In a few hours, however, he became insensible, and died the following morning. The negro, in the hour after committing the deed, was found asleep in a shanty four miles off, and is now in jail awaiting his trial. Mr. Davidson was a man of family.

**High Life in Missouri.**—Dr. T. of Bethany, Harrison county, Mo., being a little jealous of his wife, and probably without cause, abandoned her for a time, but a few days ago returned. The *Savannah Sentinel* says he was seized by a crowd of gentlemen, who seized the doctor and his wife, and after a long and severe beating, they were released. The doctor, who was in the street, prevented his escape, while a number of ladies castigated him with cowhides to the tune of one hundred and fifty lashes! The doctor soon left for parts unknown.

**One Brother Murdered by Another.**—At Lexington, (Ky.), last week, Robert Shidwell entered the grocery store of a large knave, who was known to the neighborhood, and a most terrible war took place between them. Robert seized his brother by the collar, and pressed him against the wall with one hand, and with the other he drew a large knife, which he commenced to open with his teeth. Andrew could do no more, he had retreated to the wall, and could not get from it, for he was retained in his cramped position by the firm grasp of his assailant. Under these circumstances, he drew a pistol, and placing it close to the head of Robert, fired, and the latter fell dead. The deed did not produce immediate death. He lingered till the next morning, when he expired.

It appears that Robert had recently sworn to take the life of his brother, and that Andrew had been apprised of the threat. The reason for the murder was, he must still be held fully justified in the course he had taken. He did not take life, until it became absolutely necessary for him to do so, in order to preserve his own. The accused was consequently discharged.

**Fatal Affray at Aspinwall.**—We learn from Dr. Gould's session of the steamship *Fulton*, which arrived last evening from Aspinwall, that a street fight took place at Aspinwall, on the 10th of June, between Col. H. R. Wood, formerly of Apalachicola, and more recently of this city, and Joseph Dyer, formerly of this city, and now of Aspinwall. The fight was a most desperate one, and resulted in the death of Col. Wood. The fight was a most desperate one, and resulted in the death of Col. Wood. The fight was a most desperate one, and resulted in the death of Col. Wood.

**Horrible Murder in Missouri.**—A despatch to the *St. Louis Republican*, from St. Joseph, Mo., under date of July 28, gives the following horrible story: Yesterday morning, a Mr. Willard, an auctioneer of this city, was seized by several persons here, taken to the woods, and brutally murdered. In the afternoon news was discovered, together with some other particulars of the deed, in a den of thieves, by two young men, hunting blackberries. They had tied him to a tree and whipped him to death.

The alarm being given, a crowd of citizens repaired to the spot, and found his body a short distance from where he was first seized, covered with blood. The body was nearly naked and shockingly mutilated. The names of the persons discovered at the spot are Langston, Jones, and Anderson. They were arrested and lodged in jail, and are to be tried to-day.

A great excitement prevailed last night. The jail was guarded to keep it from being broken into, and the prisoners from being lynched.

Mr. Willard was accused of having contracted debts with the intention not to pay them.

**Murder.**—Last Saturday, a young man named John K. Best deliberately shot William Wallace, at a grocery in Miami, Mo. The wounded man lived but a few hours. Best is only 18 years old, and came recently from Kentucky, and is a native of that State. He was well-known in sporting circles. He fled through the tangled thickets of the Missouri bottom, and the next morning crossed the ferry to this place, where he was recognized and apprehended in a grocery—*Id.*

**Outragious Cruelty—Quick Retribution.**—Some time since, the wife of a man named Raynor, who resides in the vicinity of Raleigh, in this county, was taken away. He apprehended him in this city, and took him home. The next day he commenced his cruel and fiendlike punishment, and after inflicting upon the negro's ears a blow, concluded by cutting off both the negro's ears close to his head.

The shocking facts spread through the neighborhood, and news in a way conveyed to Raynor, that a warrant had been issued for his apprehension. Upon hearing this, he immediately left the county, and arrived at the residence of Beard, in Tipton county, where he died the next day, and was buried at his residence on Sunday—*Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer*.

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**Several disgraceful affrays occurred in Lexington, on the day of Mr. Clay's burial, arising out of those family quarrels which are cherished with such bitterness in Kentucky. Mr. Frank Telford met Mr. Thomas Ridd in a bar-room, and immediately shot at him with a revolver. Ridd was not dangerously wounded. Two other parties, belonging to belligerent families, whose members never meet without attempting each other's lives, were brought together, on this occasion, for the first time in ten years. They met on the crowded streets of Lexington, and immediately exchanged shots, not, however, with serious results.**

**Horrible Affray.**—Polana county has again been the scene of outrage and bloodshed. On last Saturday, at 10 miles north of this place, a rencontre took place between a father and son, which resulted in the death of the former. The family in which this unfortunate affair occurred are named Tinger. We have not learned the full history of the circumstances which led to the death of Mr. Tinger, but it is sufficient to say that the young man deliberately shot his father to death with a rifle. The family has since that time been tried before a committing Court, and is now in the county jail. *Polana (Miss.) Picayune.*

**Affray.**—On Sunday last, an affray occurred at Campbell and Red River, between Dr. Puckett and his son, and Mr. Roubieu. It appears that Mr. Roubieu had a difficulty with young Puckett, growing out of some long standing enmity, and knocked him down with the butt-end of a musket. Dr. Puckett then fired at Mr. Roubieu, and wounded him, but not dangerously, in the breast. Mr. Roubieu then drew a knife, and cut Dr. Puckett in several places, inflicting injuries from which it is thought Dr. Puckett cannot recover. The most trifling part of the affray is yet to be told. Mr. Charles Davis, while endeavoring to separate the combatants, received a mortal wound with a knife, from the effects of which he died almost instantly. *N. O. Pic.*, 16th.

**Theatre Affray at New Orleans.**—The examination respecting the political affray at the McDonnell Coffee House, New Orleans, on the night of the 21st ult., when Capt. Weymouth was mortally, and Mr. Green severely wounded, was terminated on the 28th inst. before the grand jury, after three days' labor. The unabated interest in the proceeding was manifested by the number of persons who assembled in the vicinity of the Court room and sought admission. We have already published the particulars, and they were remanded to prison, and admitted Cunningham to bail in \$2,500.

On Sunday, the 18th ult., a disgraceful riot took place at Louisville, Ky. A false alarm of fire collected a crowd, from which the cry was heard, "Give in the Irish; they have carried the day long ago." The mob, by firing into the crowd, killed seven of those engaged. It appears an Irishman had been incarcerated for some offence; hence the mob. Great excitement, it is said, prevailed among the Kentuckians, and the Irish inhabitants were compelled to evacuate the city.

**Murder by a Mob.**—The Cincinnati *Star* states, that an infuriated crowd of Irishmen tore down the jail in the little town of Falmouth, forty miles up the Licking river, and murdered the jailer. The Kentuckians in the neighborhood assembled, armed with guns, and dispersed the mob by firing into the crowd, and killing seven of those engaged. It appears an Irishman had been incarcerated for some offence; hence the mob. Great excitement, it is said, prevailed among the Kentuckians, and the Irish inhabitants were compelled to evacuate the city.

**Murder.**—We learn that a man, named Mike Miller, was killed in Scotland county on last Saturday, by a man named Mason. The fatal affair occurred at Miller's house, where the latter had a disagreement about some matter, when Mason invited Miller out to fight. Miller did not comply with the request, but leisurely walked to the door with the pipe in his mouth, when Mason threw a brick-bat and struck the deceased on the skull, severely fracturing it, and causing death in a day or two.

Mason was arrested, brought to Memphis, and was undergoing an examination on Tuesday last. *North-West Reporter.*

**The Red River Republican** says that two females have been murdered recently at the upper end of the Pleasant settlement. A Mrs. Wallace found a negro searching her room, and on attempting to drive him away, he seized on her kitchen knife, and gave her a blow on the head which instantly killed her. When her body was discovered, her infant was found floating upon it, endeavoring to obtain nourishment. Another woman, also named Wallace, was found with her throat cut from ear to ear, doubtless the work of a negro. The negroes are becoming exceedingly impatient and troublesome in that vicinity, and fears are entertained that much bloodshed will be the result.

**A Naval Duel.**—We find the following in the *Eddyville (Ky.) Telegraph*:—Two young bloods of our city becoming offended at some imaginary insult, a challenge was passed and accepted, as both thought nothing but blood could wash out the insult. The terms on which the challenge was given, and which were accepted, were these: That they should meet at Dr. N's office, and be killed until one or the other should be satisfied. They accordingly met, and the Doctor opened a vein for them. They bled till both, becoming extremely weak, and looking as white as their own linen, pronounced themselves satisfied. So ends the bloody affair.

**The Memphis Appeal** of the 8th reports a tragical occurrence which happened at Helena, Arkansas, a few days before, when a man had committed violence on a married lady, for which he had been arrested. As the officers were taking him to the magistrate for commitment, the husband of the outraged woman shot him dead in the street, two balls passing through his brain.

**Baltimore, Aug. 28.** *Stabbing Case.*—Captain John Frederick, proprietor of the Irving House, was stabbed at 1 o'clock this morning, with a case knife, by a drunken printer, named Joseph C. Lee, well known in Philadelphia and Cincinnati. The knife passed through Frederick's lungs, and it is believed must prove fatal.

**Sad Case.**—The *Louisville papers* mention the case of a negro who cut his throat, at that city, on Sunday. It was said that he had paid several hundred dollars to his master towards purchasing his freedom, who, nevertheless, had sold him within a few days to a negro trader.

**Bloody Affray.**—A man by the name of Benjamin Johnson shot another named C. B. Hedges, on Tuesday last, in Taylorsport, Ky. The wounds are supposed to be mortal. Johnson is under arrest.

**A Man Shot.**—A man by the name of Mark Levi was shot in the abdomen, at Leesville, in Harrison Co., Ky., on the 7th ult., by a man named Wm. Hamilton. He was supposed to be mortally wounded. Hamilton afterwards attempted to poison himself.

**Duel Anticipated.**—A difficulty occurred at a public meeting at Portsmouth, last night, between the Hon. Henry A. Wise and J. G. Holliday, the President of the Whig Association. The two gentlemen exchanged blows, and were separated by the police.

**Reward.**—A reward of \$2000 is offered at Austin, Texas, for the arrest of Blake H. Thompson, who murdered Wm. Finin in cold blood, at that place.

**Michael Krantz,** an itinerant musician, attacked a colored man, named Tom Williams, to the heart, at noon to-day, in the street, near the jail. Krantz asserts it was done in a quarrel. Miles did not live a minute.

**T. White** was yesterday killed near Lexington, Ky., in a duel with Benjamin Johnson. The weapons used were guns, at fifty paces, and the first fire proved fatal.

**The body of a man** named Kirkley was recently found on the railroad near Atlanta, Geo., with a skull fractured. On examination, it was proved that he had been murdered, and then laid on the track, he having received a wound in the breast.

**Twelve negroes** have been arrested for murdering their master, James E. Houston, of McIntosh Co., Texas.

**An affair of honor** took place at Lancaster, Ky., on Friday last, between Joseph Murphy and S. L. McKee. Four shots were exchanged, and both parties were badly wounded. A negro woman was killed while looking on.

**H. L. Campbell** was robbed and then brutally murdered near Tusculoo, Alabama, not long since. The city authorities of Tusculoo have been active in their investigations of the case, and have spent several days in the examination of various witnesses, and much contradictory evidence was elicited; one witness testifying that the deceased was killed by two men, named Sanders and Gray, and that he saw them kill him. This witness's testimony, however, was so contradictory, that he was imprisoned with them.

**A duel** is reported to have been fought, yesterday, between Messrs. Cunningham and Collins—the former aged 80, and the latter 60 years.

**Most of the boys** of Baltimore between the ages of ten and twenty years, carry concealed deadly weapons, and use them, too, upon the slightest provocation, oftentimes upon no provocation at all.

**Horrible Murder and Violation of a Young Woman.**—By a communication in the *Aberdeen*, Miss. *Monroe Democrat*, we learn that a most atrocious murder was perpetrated on the 24th ult., in that county, on Mary Ann Bell, about sixteen years of age, daughter of widowed Sarah Bell, a respectable resident of Monroe county. The communication says the girl went to school, (about one mile from her mother's residence) in the morning, and about noon started for home. About sunset, her mother became uneasy, and had her hunt. The neighbors assisted in the search, mounted on horses, with torches, and the corpse was found about two or three o'clock next morning, in a path leading from the school house towards home. Upon examination, marks of strangulation were found upon her neck, various bruises upon her body, and evident signs of her having been violated by some inhuman fiend. A meeting of citizens was at once called, and the most searching investigation instituted, but without avail. The most intense excitement existed in the vicinity, and the citizens were determined to leave nothing undone to discover and punish the monster perpetrator of this fiendish outrage.

**A fatal affray** occurred recently at Winchester, Wayne county, Miss., between W. T. Linson, Esq., late a candidate for representative, and the Postmaster of the village, and Mr. Matthew Lewis, in which the former was killed. The particulars are said to be these: There has been an old feud between them; Mr. Lewis called at the post-office for letters, and, as he was there, and was about retiring, when Linson called him back, and an altercation ensued, which, in the end, resulted in the death of Mr. Linson. Linson struck the first blow, and Lewis finally used his knife, inflicting a mortal wound. Mr. Lewis was arrested, and arraigned before the committing magistrate, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$4000.

**Killed by a Slave.**—Mr. Wm. P. Jackson, an overseer in a tobacco factory, Richmond, recently undertook to flog a slave. The slave seized the cowhide in the hand of the overseer. Mr. J., in order to make the negro relinquish his hold of the whip, gave him a kick, when he was hurled off by the slave, who immediately seized a heavy iron poker lying by the stove, and with it inflicted a heavy blow on the forehead of Mr. Johnson, near the centre, fracturing the bone, and then made his escape. Jackson died, the slave was arrested, and will speedily meet his fate.

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